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timeters) long, $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ inch (8–18 millimeters) thick; equal or slightly tapering upward, spongy within, rarely hollow, colored like the pileus, sometimes a little paler; spores, $\frac{1}{3000}$ inch (8 μ) in diameter; taste acrid. Ground in woods."—Greig. September.

"Allied very closely to *R. fœtens*, from which it differs by the absence of any marked odor and the margin not so widely striate. I have never seen it cæspitose; not growing in cleared lands."—Peck. Massachusetts, Frost; Wisconsin, Bundy.

24. "R. MORGANI, Sacc. Sylloge, Vol. V, p. 468. (*R. incarnata*, Morgan.) Pileus 3–4 inches (7.5–10 centimeters) broad, fleshy, firm; then very fragile, convexo-umbilicate; then expanded and depressed, moist, sordid, flocculose; the margin acute, not striate; the flesh thin, white. Stem about 2 inches (5 centimeters) long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (18 millimeters) thick, solid, nearly equal, white. Gills adnate, distant, broad, and alternate ones dimidiate or mostly very short, white, then pale flesh color. Spores white, oblique, apiculate, smooth; 8–5.5μ.

"Taste mild. On the ground, under beech trees. July, August. The pileus is at first of a sordid color, brownish on the disk. The whole plant when mature takes on a sordid, fleshy hue, and becomes exceedingly fragile."—Morg.

Originally published as *R. incarnata* by Prof. A. P. Morgan in The Mycologic Flora of the Miami Valley, Ohio, (Journ. Cinn. Soc. Nat. Hist., April, 1883), but the title being preoccupied it was renamed as above.

25. "R. VARIATA, Miss M. E. Banning, Bot. Gaz., Jan., 1881. Pileus 3–4 inches (7.5–10 centimeters) broad, at first globose, then expanded and centrally depressed, smooth, viscid, variable in color and even variegated brownish or pinkish purple, with at times a cast of green; epidermis peels easily; the extreme under margin edged with a delicate line of purple; flesh white, unchanging. Gills white, adnexed, narrow, forked, close. Stem nearly 2 inches (5 centimeters) long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (18 millimeters) thick, white, smooth, more or less tapering at the base, spongy within; spores white, echinulate, 7.5 by 7.5μ. Taste acrid. In woods near Baltimore. July."—Ban.

(To be continued.)

A NEW MUCRONOPORUS.

(Plate XII.)

By J. B. ELLIS AND B. T. GALLOWAY.

MUCRONOPORUS EVERHARTII. On living trunks of *Quercus nigra*, around Newfield, N. J. Found also by Mr. Everhart at West Chester, Pa., and sent from northern New Jersey by Prof. T. G. Gentry. Pileus dimidiate, zonate unguliform, broadly attached behind, convex above, nearly plane below or convex behind and subconcave towards the margin, 6–12 centimeters wide and 6–8 centimeters long; margin subobtuse and clothed with a rich dark rhubarb-yellow thin tomentum, at length subglabrous. Pileus with 3–4 broad (2 centimeters) convex zones, the anterior margin of each zone disappearing beneath the posterior margin of the one before it, forming a concentric furrow between each two contiguous zones; surface crustaceous but not polished, becoming brownish black. Pores rhubarb-yellow with a changeable luster, equal, round, 110–120 μ in diameter, about 1 centimeter long, substratose, armed with abundant stout spines, 15–25 by 6–10 μ, mostly swollen at the base. Spores ferruginous, globose 3–3½ μ, or ovate-globose 3½–4½ by 3–3½ μ. Substance of the pileus (above the pores) corky leathery, rhubarb-yellow, repeatedly zoned, 2–3 centimeters thick, holding its thickness well towards the margin. The pores are not decurrent but are limited behind by a narrow definite margin; closely attached to the bark of the tree. What appears to be the same was found some years ago at Potsdam, N. Y., on beech. This differs from *Fomes rimosus*, Berk. in its pileus not rimose, in its rather smaller spores and spiny hymenium. In *M. igniarius* the spines are less abundant and shorter and spores hyaline.

NEW SPECIES OF KANSAS FUNGI.

By J. B. Ellis and W. A. Kellerman.

Phyllosticta viridis, *n. s.* On leaves of *Fraxinus viridis*, Rooks County, Kansas, September, 1888; (E. Bartholomew, 185). On large subindefinite (½–1 centimeter) spots visible on both sides of the leaf with a paler shaded margin. Perithecia hypophyllous, numerous, suberumpent, small, 65–80μ, of rather coarse cellular structure; sporules abundant, oblong, minute (2 by ½μ). The spots much resemble those of *P. fraxini*, E. & M., but that has sporules 5–7 by 2½–3μ and much larger epiphyllous perithecia.

Cytispora albiceps, *n. s.* On bark of *Juglans nigra*, Manhattan, Kans., March, 1889 (Kellerman & Swingle, 1393). Tubercles semi-emergent, gregarious, ½ to ¾ millimeter, depressed-conic, opening by a single pore at the obtuse apex, which is covered with white granular matter, 5–6-celled, the cells at first filled with white granular matter and not readily distinguished. Sporules allantoid 4–7½ by 1¼–2μ. Basidia ? Much resembles *C. leucophthalma*, B. &. C., but the specimens of that species in Rav. F. Am., 698, have the tubercles less prominent and smaller and the sporules smaller (3-4 by 1μ). This also differs from *C. persicæ*, Sz., and *C. leucostoma*, Sacc.

Ascochyta sisymbrii, *n. s.* On *S. canescens*, Manhattan, Kans. (Kellerman & Swingle, 1221). Spots none; Perithecia scattered on

The mycelium of the *Macrosporium* ramifies through and not between the cells of the host, and the fertile hyphæ bore their way to the surface through the outer cell wall of the epidermis, their apices apparently exerting some solvent action on cellulose. He has not observed them projecting from the stomata as Mr. Miyabe did.

Mr. Shipley further takes issue with Mr. Miyabe in regard to the parasitism of the fungus. He has never seen a plant suffering from *Macrosporium* that had not previously been attacked by *Peronospora.* In other respects, except the development of the perithecia, which he did not observe, his observations confirm those of Mr. Miyabe.—EFFIE A. SOUTHWORTH.

UNDERWOOD & COOK. *Generic Synopses of the Basidiomycetes and Myxomycetes.*

This is the title of a work designed "as an aid to instructors as well as a guide to students wishing to pursue the study of fungi alone." Accompanying this work are one hundred neatly labeled specimens of fungi illustrating the more important groups. These, together with the synopses, which consist of twenty-one pages bound in a neat octavo volume, sell for $6.00.—B. T. GALLOWAY.

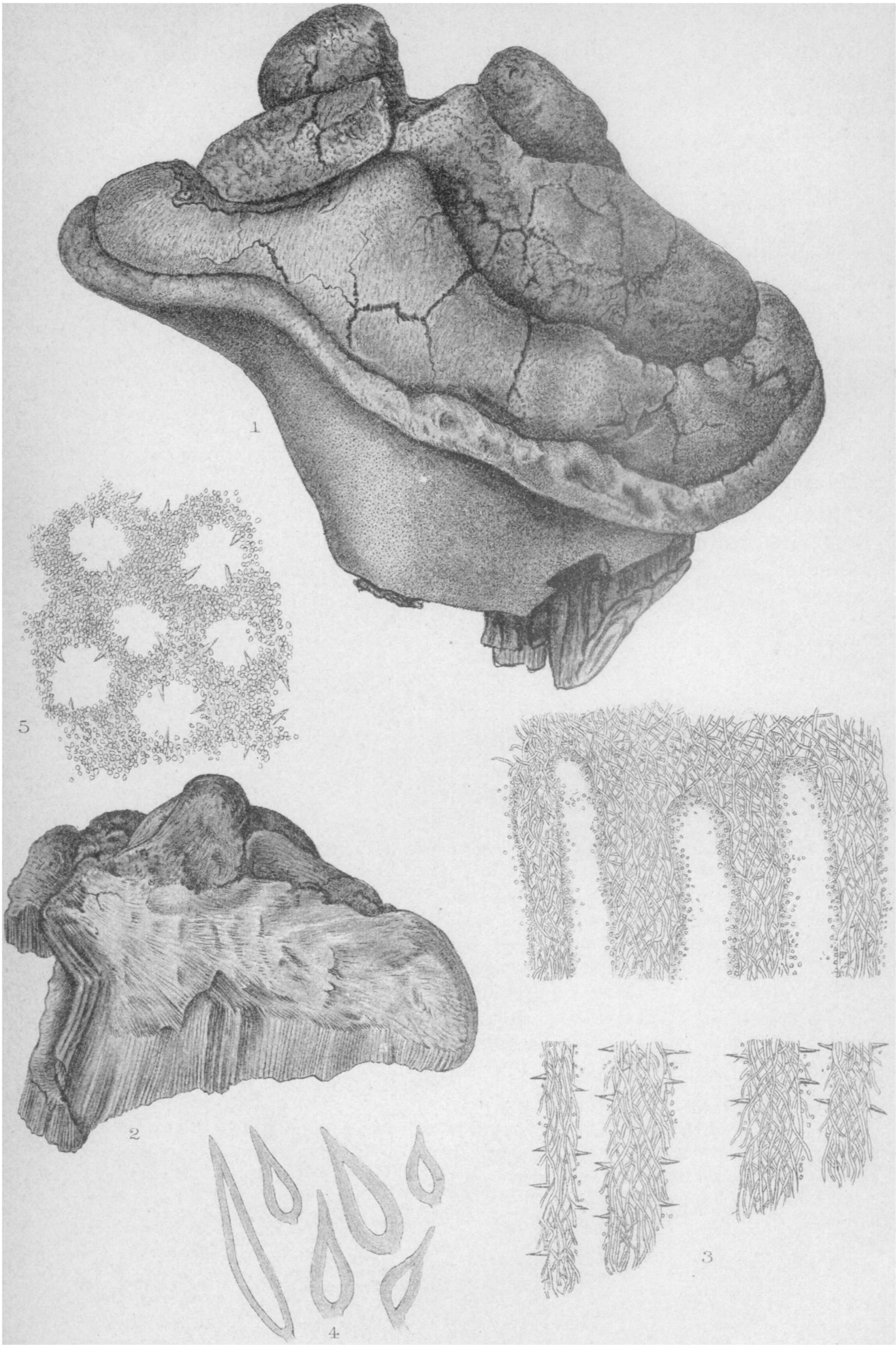
DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

PLATE XI (*After von Tavel*).

FIG. 6. Ascospores. × 300.
7. External appearance of the stroma with perithecia and pycnidia. Slightly magnified.
8. Germinating ascospore, three days after being sown in water. × 600.
9. Hypha, with gonidiophores of *Acrostalagmus* in moist air. × 300.
10. Young pycnidium. The outer layer has become differentiated and the formation of the cavity has begun. × 80.
11. Vertical section through a pycnidium produced on a leaf. × 214.
12. Early stage of a pycnidium, from a cross-section through an infected leaf. × 700.

PLATE XII.

FIG. 1. *Mucronoporus Everhartii,* natural size.
2. A piece of the same showing length of pores in vertical section.
3. Longitudinal section of pores, with central portion cut out.
4. Spines enlarged.
5. Cross-section of pores.



ELLIS AND GALLOWAY ON A NEW MUCRONOPORUS.

MUCRONOPORUS EVERHARTII.

A. Hoen & Co. Lith. Baltimore.